

2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) PWS-ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.) INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) DATE ISSUED √ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement) □ On water bills (Attach copy of bill) □ Email message (Email the message to the address below) □ Other **DATE ISSUED** DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) □ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail □ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment □ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) 6-24-2021 Posted in public places (attach list of locations) □ Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): **CERTIFICATION** I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply **SUBMISSION OPTIONS** (Select one method ONLY) You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Fax: (601) 576-7800 (NOT PREFERRED) Jackson, MS 39215

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report McNair Stampley Waterworks PWS#: 0320003, 0320010 & 0320015 June 2021

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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the McNair Stampley Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jessie Hayden at 601.443.3446. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at the main office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

PWS ID #: 0)32000	3		TEST RES	ULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detect # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	# of Samples Measure Exceeding -ment			MCI	_	Likely Source	e of Contamination
Microbiolog	ical C	ontamin	ants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	September October November	Monitoring	0	NA		0	pre	bact	ce of coliform ceria in 5% of thly samples	Naturally present in the environmen
Inorganic C	ontam	inants									
10. Barium	N	2019*	.1806	No Range	ppm		2		2	discharge fro	drilling wastes; om metal refineries atural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.2	0	ppm		1.3	AL=	=1.3	Corrosion of plumbing sys natural depo wood preser	stems; erosion of sits; leaching from
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.147	No Range	ppm		4		4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	4	0	ppb		0	ple		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection	By-Pı	roducts									
Chlorine	N	2020 1	.3 1	– 1.8	ppm	0	MDI	RL = 4		ter additive us robes	ed to control
Treatment 7	Гесhni	que		•							
TT Violation	Explana		Ouration of /iolation	Corrective Actions		He	alth E	ffects La	angu	age	
Ground Water Rule	Failure Address Deficier	to 1	1/15/19 – 8/14/2020	The system has corrective actions longer in violation	and is no	ca vir su	using uses,	organisi and par nausea,	ms. 1 asite	These organism s, which can c	ntain disease- ms include bacteria ause symptoms and associated

^{*}Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

PWS ID #:	032001	U		ΓEST RESUI	718				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source	e of Contamination
Microbiolo 1. Total Coliform Bacteria	ogical Co	Ontamin: September	ants Monitoring	0	NA	0	bact	ce of coliform	Naturally present in the environme
Inorganic	Contam	inants					mon	thly samples	
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0122	No Range	ppm	2	2	discharge fro	drilling wastes; om metal refineries atural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge fr	om steel and pulp

14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.1	0		ppm	1.3	AL=	ŗ	olumbin natural (on of household g systems; erosion of deposits; leaching from eservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.11	No Range		ppm	4		v s f	water ad strong to ertilizer	of natural deposits; dditive which promotes eeth; discharge from and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	2	0		ppb	0	AL=	ļ ļ	olumbin	on of household g systems, erosion of deposits
Disinfection	1 By-Pi	roducts	5								
Chlorine	N	2020	1.4	1 – 1.91	ppm		0 ME	RL = 4	Water micro		ve used to control
Treatment	Techni	ique									
TT Violation	Explana	ation	Duration of Violation	Corrective Actions			Health E	ffects La	inguag	je	
Ground Water Rule	Failure Addres Deficier	s	11/15/19– 8/14/2020	The system has corrective action longer in violation	ns and i	s no	causing viruses,	organisn and para nausea,	ns. The	ese org which o	y contain disease- anisms include bacteria, an cause symptoms hea, and associated
* Most recent samp	ole. No sam	ple require	d for 2020.								
PWS ID #:	032001	15		TEST RE	SUL	TS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collecte	Leve Detect		les g	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCI	_	Likely S	source of Contamination
Microbiolo	gical C									_	
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	Septemb	per Monitor	ing 0		NA	0	colif	orm ba % of m		Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic (Contan	ninants									
10. Barium	N	2020	.1661	No Range		ppm	2			dischar	rge of drilling wastes; ge from metal refineries; of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2020	1.3	No Range		ppb	100				rge from steel and pulp rosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2019*	.1	0		ppm	1.3	AL=		plumbir natural	on of household ng systems; erosion of deposits; leaching from reservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2020	.122	No Range		ppm	4			water a	n of natural deposits; dditive which promotes teeth; discharge from r and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2019*	2	0		ppb	0	AL		plumbir	on of household ng systems, erosion of deposits
Volatile Or	ganic (Contan	ninants					,			
76. Xylenes	N	2020	.00068	9 No Range		ppm	10			factorie	rge from petroleum es; discharge from eal factories
Disinfection	n By-P	roduct	S				11				
81. HAA5	N	2019*	6	No Range	ppb		0	60		roduct	of drinking water
82. TTHM [Total	N	2018*	1.02	No Range	ppb		0	80	Ву-р		of drinking water

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Chlorine	I N	2020	1.5	1 – 1.84	mag	0 1	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control
CHIOTHE	1.7	2020	1,10					microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

Disinfection By-Products:

Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. On System # 320003 - during September, October and November 2020, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and Chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to take 2 samples and took none in September and 1 in October and November. On Systems # 320010 & # 320015 during September we were required to take 1 sample and took none. We have since taken the required sample that showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

On systems #320003 & #320010 we have received a follow up/routine violation for the Lead and Copper Rule.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Pease contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The McNair Stampley Waterworks works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

McNair Stampley Waterworks

PWS#:0320003, 0320010 & 0320015

June 2021

scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the sults. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water nants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic ing water, prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Forsusceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contamivecesses and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every mation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified contact Jessie Hayden at 601.443.3446. We want our valued customers to be informed in water gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water i Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination. taminants. It public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinktreatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the the main office. We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water accordsalts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water ming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such ing to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contamiabout their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the McNair Stampley Water nants that we detected during the period of January 1.1 to December 3151 . 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent resystems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such off, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the witure, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical con-If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please

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Level I Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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Disinfection By-Products

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Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

Microbiological/ Contaminams:

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Disinfection by -products:

available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe bacteriological and Chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association's responsible for providing testing. Pease contact 601 576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested. All sources disorders some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort. monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our violation for the Lead and Copper Rule. If present, elevated byels of lead can cause have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426,4791. Some people may be more vulnerable to We have since taken the required sample that showed we are meeting drinking water organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled canminimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing yourtap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is drinking water meets health standards. On System # 320003 - during September, the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential Drinking Water Hotline 1 800.426.4791. The McNair Stampley Waterworks lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a standards. On systems #320003 & #320010 we have received a follow up/routine of our drinking water during that time. We were required to take 2 samples and took none in September and 1 in October and November. On Systems # 320010 & # 320015 during September we were required to take 1 sample and took none. serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that October and November 2020, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in EPNCDC guidelines on appropriate means to be sen the risk of infection by